Business Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters, made from district water, are grateful to the ston increase appetite and readily mix with wines or ha

# New York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

order; houses were sacked and sirects out caded in Milan, all the workmen of the city have struck. — The rioting goes on in Spain; an attack on the Queen Regent and the King was made by a Carlist Deputy, who was expelled from the Chamber for the day. Spanish officials say their troops have defeated 4,000 pelled from the Channer shave defeated 4 officials say their troops have defeated 4 insurgents on the island of Panay, in the Philipping of Panay Elegare aw pines; the revolutionists of Porto Rico are awaiting an opportunity to rise and co-op the United States against Spain; the the United States against Spain; the American schooner Ann Louisa Lackwood was captured by Spaniards on April 30 off Mole St. Nicoles; the Montgomery captured the Spanish brigantine Frasquito and the Spanish bark Lorenzo and sent them into Key West as prizes; the Emperor of Germany and Prince Hobenlehe, the Imperial Chancellor, are said to favor the United States in the war with Spain. — China paid Japan the balance of the war indemnity; the Japanese troops will soon evacuate Wei-Hal-Wei. — The Queen of Belgium was upset into the lake at Lacken in a driving accident, but was not injured. — Prince Ahmed Fuad was shot and fatally wounded in Cairo by his nephew, Prince Ahmed Safeddin, a cousin of the Khedive.

DOMESTIC.—Commodore Dewey's official re-

pomestic.—Commodore Dewey's official report of his operations at Manila was received in Washington; he announced that he had destroyed the Spanish fleet and fortifications and that the city could be taken at any time; no lives were lost on the American fleet, and none of the ships were injured, only a few satiors being wounded. —— President McKinley sent the thanks of the American people to Commodore Dewey and appointed him an Acting Admiral. —— Preparations for the expedition which is to be sent to the Philippines were hurried toward completion. —— Commodore DOMESTIC .- Commodore Dewey's official retoward completion. — Commodore by took command of the Key West Nava Station. — The Flying Squadron expected to be ordered to Key West to-morrow. — It was feared that the water-works of San Francisco might be blown up with dynamite and the city be destroyed by fire.

of the Executive Committee in the control of the Executive Committee in the control of the contr arrived at his home, in Brook lona, arrived at his home, in Brooklyn.

The mustering in was begun at Hempstead.

— The Brooklyn baseball club won its game, but the New-York team was defeated.

Winners at Morris Park: Cleophus, Irish Reel, Glenheim, Bowling Brook, Filon d'Or, Siy Fox.

— Stocks were strong and active.

## DEWEYS RECORD BATTLE.

News from the Philippines has come at last. And such news! It ranks with Casar's dis- an unusual courtesy, and that our Government patch from Pontus and Perry's from Lake Erie. In some respects, as we shall see, it surpasses even them and sets a record for which we shall have to scan the world's history most carefully to find a parallel. The message has the simplicity and directness of a classic. The fleet reached Manila at daybreak and immediately attacked and destroyed the entire Spanish fleet without the loss of a ship or a man. That is the story which to-day sets every American heart to throbbing with a loftier pride and invests the old Stars and Stripes with new beauty for its friends and with new terrors for its foes. Six days ago the victory was believed to be complete. The days of silence since have not shaken the faith of the Nation in that result. To-day the authoritative confirmation comes, telling of a triumph more glorious than even the most sanguine had dared to hope.

In two respects it will be hard to find a parallel to the battle of Manila Bay. One is the daring of the American commander. He was storm-tossed, on unfamiliar seas, with no port of refuge within thousands of miles. Defeat meant annihilation. And the enemy's harbor was supposed to be dotted with mines and the shores were lined with forts. It was the as Commodore Dewey might well have hesttactics would doubtless have prevailed and won inspired warriors. Such time was May Day in Manila Bay.

its results upon the combatants. On the one New-York, and ought to be continually rememside, enjoying the advantages of defence at bered in their prayers. This attitude, mainhome, every ship was destroyed, every fort was tained with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, away from them as from us. silenced and the roll of killed and wounded ran is sometimes amusing, sometimes exasperating, far up into the hundreds. On the other, suf- usually both. Everybody is entitled to say just fering the disadvantage of aggression in strange | how it affects him in the present instance. waters, not a ship was even materially damaged, not a man was killed and only six were that irksome delays in reaching an understandslightly wounded. There are few records apling as to what the Manhattan company could proximating to that. Napier, in his famous and would do have been caused not by it, but expedition to Magdala, lost not a man. Jack- by the Rapid Transit Commission; for the comson, in the final struggle at New-Orleans, lost piete record is not public property, and the only eight killed and thirteen wounded. But Commissioners are presumably able to take those operations were on land and in circum- care of their own reputation. Nor do we prostances of exceptional favor to the victors. Of pose to discuss in detail the question of suitable all remembered sea fights there is not one that recompense for new franchises. That is a matequals this in contrast between the smallness | ter for calculation from data accessible to the of the cost and the greatness of the result.

Some years ago, when Lord Dufferin was Viceroy at Calcutta and when there was thought to be danger of foreign invasion and native revolution in the Indian Empire, a British statesman sententiously remarked: "It is "worth a whole army corps to have Dufferin "at the head of things just now." It is worth

pire to have had George Dewey at the head of things in the China seas for the last few permission. The Commodore has used it, and West-st. line will parallel the Ninth-ave, road, the Nation exults in the result. Many years | intercept ferry traffic, produce a heavy loss and ago, when both were subalterns, George Dewey | ought to pay nothing. The City Hall crossrown and Charles D. Sig-bee fought side by side at the present crists found them on opposite sides annual rental of one-half of 1 per cent of the miles apart, they are again close comrades in pay, though with great compunction, for each arms. The one a few weeks ago sustained a mighty loss. The other a few days ago ob- tracks and facilities on the Third and Ninth Sigsbee to Dewey might well have gone the for the accommodation of the public, but which message, "The Spanlards have trencherously will be very costly and probably unprofitable, it destroyed my ship." From Dewey to Sigsbee openly destroyed the whole Spanish fleet." Ha- Kingsbridge underground franchise is such a vana has found its complement at Manila. The mest dastardly crime in naval annals has been followed by one of the most brilliant victories. In "the long wash of Australasian seas" American seamen have remembered the Maine.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADES.

Under settled American and English law and practice the French vessel seized before Havana was a lawful prize, whether she salled from Corunna before the President's proclamation of the blockade had been officially notified to the French Government or not. Under French law and practice, followed also by some of the other maritime Continental nations, the official notification to the Government before the vessel sails is held to be necessary, as well as the FOREIGN.—Bread rioting continued in Milan, Florence, Leghorn and other parts of Italy; several men were killed and others were wounded in opposing the troops detailed to preserve order; houses were sacked and streets barriaged in Milan, all the workmen of the city. ship of the blockading squadron, it subsequently undertook to take the law into its own hand, defy the blockading fleet and enter the harbor

The American and English view of international law, as stated by Wheaton and concurred in practically by all the authorities, is that the fact of blockade "publicly notified to | scher "the party on the spot is of itself sufficient to "affect him with the knowledge of it; that the "public notifications between governments can be meant only for the information of individcuals; but if the individual is personally in-"formed that purpose is still better obtained than by a public declaration." The practice of the United States for over a hundred years is embedied in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of November 19, 1794, and a similar clause is contained in many other treaties between the United States and foreign Powers. This article reads: "Whereas, It fre-"quently happens that vessels sail for a port "or place belonging to an enemy without know-"ing that the same is either besieged, block-"aded or invested, it is agreed that every ves-"sel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be "detained, nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, uniess after notice she shall again "attempt to enfer.". It is a curious fact that even France executed similar agreements with several of the governments of Spanish Americawith Brazil in 1828, with Bolivia in 1834, with Texas in 1839, with Venezuela in 1843 and with Ecuador in 1848. It is true, however, that tempting to enter the blockaded port.

If authority were given to the French writers and the claims of the French Government, the question as to whether this French vessel could have been lawfully excluded from Havana would have turned on the point whether she sailed from Corunna too soon for her owners to have advised her of the blockade after the French Government and received its official notification. The dates seem to make it clear THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: that they might have so advised her, for the cloudy, followed by clearing. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 55%. eign governments on April 22, and the Lafay- wicked thirst for conquest which must be ette did not leave Corunna until April 23.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it must be confessed that the French Government asked strained a point to extend it, when promising to let this French vessel land mails and pas sengers in the blockaded port-especially if it be true, as reported, that among these passengers were a number of Spanish officers of the army. It was a misfortune that in attempting to extend this unusual courtesy somebody blundered so seriously as to come near converting it into an international affront. The French Embassy made its request on April 29, and orders are said to have been sent to the fleet to comply with it on May 2. These ought to have reached our own fleet, within six hours' sail of our own coast, before the evening of May 5. When these questions become a little more faniliar to the subordinates now dealing with them, and when their gravity is better understood, we shall be less liable to such regrettable strains and subsequent miscarriages of

## A MANHATTAN ULTIMATUM.

The latest letter addressed to the president of the Rapid Transit Commission by the president of the Manhattan Railway Company may ships were more numerous than his, and the prove to be the last in a series of unproductive communications. It certainly seems calculated to end all expectation of an important developenemy's own fighting-ground. A man as brave ment of the elevated railroad system in the near future. The company is now, as it always tated, reconnoitred, set up a blockade, and such has been, willing to carry out its own plans on its own terms, but it positively refuses to the victory-in time. But they were not for accept the scheme of extension proposed by the him. Moved by the very genius of war, he Commission, and gives no sign of a disposition seized upon the "psychological moment" for an | to agree to any compromise which the public instantaneous stroke, swift, terrible and crush- or the Commission is likely to approve. The ing. No doubt it was perilous. All war is letter signed by Mr. Gould is ingenious in parts perilors. There may be those who will say he and vigorous as a whole, and makes pretty instaked his all on a single throw. But they will | teresting reading, largely because it is so charnot be just. "The iron death-dice of war" do acteristic. We do not recall any other single not fall by mere blind chance. There is a epistolary output of the Manhattan company power, even in man himself, to control the lot. which so completely discloses its posture toward There are times when the height of daring is this community and its conception of its place the height of prudence, times seen and used by in the order of creation. Its managers have always acted on the assumption that the elevated roads are chief among the uncovenanted and Wellnigh unique, too, stands this battle in inestimable mercies vouchsafed to the people of

There is no need to dwell on the contention Commission, which may have put the rentals too high, but which is not so destitute of natural capacity or expert knowledge as the Manhattan management assumes. There are, however, some features of Mr. Gould's letter on which persons not directly engaged in the controversy

may venture to express an opinion. In the first place, it is interesting to observe

a whole fleet of warships and a vast island em- | how lightly the company values even those franchises which it is willing to accept on its own conditions. The Fordham extension is weeks. "Use your discretion," the President short, traverses a sparsely settled region and is reported to have said to him. It was a safe really ought to pay nothing to the city. The line will likewise be a dangerous competitor of Fort Fisher. Then their tracks lay apart, and existing routes, but the company will pay an of the world. To-day, though ten thousand gross receipts—the same amount which it will of the two lines before named. For additional tained therefor a mighty vengeance. From ave. lines, which the company desires to build does not feel justified in paying more than a might well come back the message, "I have nominal rental. The Amsterdam-ave, and fantastic conception that the company will not touch it on any terms; but under the Boulevard, which it had hoped to decorate with its ornamental elevations, it will consent to run a tunnel, paying a nominal rental for ten years and thereafter annually one-half of 1 per cent of the gross receipts. Now the most obvious deduction from these representations is that the Manhattan company realizes its inability to attract a fair proportion of the enormous traffic which is waiting for rapid transit. If it does perceive that it is badly hampered by the conditions under which it exists, and is doomed to transact its business along the lines of greatest resistance and therefore at a fundamental disadvantage, we shall not quarrel with its conclusion. So far as we know, nobody outside of its own office has ever pretended to think that it could provide the transportation facilities which this, community requires

There is one other point in Mr. Gould's letter which deserves attention because it is indicative either of scarcely credible ignorance or of monumental audacity. He writes:

The trouble with your Board is, I fear, deep-seated. Your mission, as you conceive it, is to furnish rapid transit, by underground railways, at the city's expense. You are wedded to that scheme. Municipal construction of tunnels in New-York City is the ambittion of your efficial existence. The conviction is forced upon us that our interests are secondary. Except as one of the largest taxpayers in this municipality, this commany has no interest in your nicipality, this company has no interest in your schemes. Let that be understood. If you can build your underground road, do so. We are satisfied to attend to our own business.

Now we submit that either this paragraph is chock full of most peculiar humor, or else that the man who wrote it has no sense of humor. Inasmuch as the Rapid Transit Commission exists under a statute which explicitly commanded it to cause to be submitted to the people the question whether rapid-transit railways should be "constructed by the city and at the public expense," and upon that question the people voted by a majority of more than three to one for municipal construction, according to the underground plans previously adopted by the Commission, it does not appear altogether strange to anybody except a Manhattan manager that the Commission has ever since been trying "to furnish rapid transit by underground rallways at the city's expense," and that the Interests of the Manhattan company "are secondary." As for the accompanying warning that the underground scheme is in a hopeless condition, the city having exceeded its constitutional limit of indebtedness by more than \$50,000,000. that clintion of an absurd hypothesis would not cause surprise if it were known to be a fact that Mr. Gould's letter and Mr. Croker's attack on the public credit were shaped by one and the same ingenious brain.

### WHEAT AND DIPLOMACY.

It is quite the fashlon on the Continent of Europe to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States on the assumption that the world in general belongs to the "Powers," and that when the present war is over what France, Germany and Russia say is the thing that will be done. We hear a great deal about what the "Powers" will permit and will not permit us to do in the Philippines, in Porto Rico, in the Canaries. We hear solemn talk about our becked, as if there were no such thing as Madagascar, as Port Arthur, as Klao-Chau, no such annexations as Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine, no such occupation for the sake of humanity as that of Egypt. We are told that we cannot settle offhand what we will do with territories which by the fortunes of war may fall into our hands. The "Concert of Europe" is to sit on the Philippines. We have no rights in Asia. The privilege of conquest is a monopoly of the nations of Europe, and they will make it their business to see that our more immediate access across the Pacific to Asia does not delude us into thinking we are anything but an impertment small boy, who must do as

All that calm assumption of mastery is highly amusing, in view of the real helplessness of Europe, in spite of all its military prowess in any emergency which isolates it from America, and, above all, in any emergency which cuts off its supplies from the territory dominated by the Angle-Saxon race. Our London corre spondent this morning points out how the mere speculation in wheat, following the short crops of last year and intensified by the present hostilities, have, before a single grain cargo has been interfered with, sent wheat to famine prices and caused bread riots in both Italy and Spain. To say that our war with Spain produced the high price of wheat would be to exaggerate. But it is true that now, and probably hereafter, Europe must rely on us to ward off from her the menace of starvation. The almost universal failure of European crops last year depleted all the storehouses of the Old World, and careful observers estimate that this year's production will not so far exceed normal immediate wants as to replenish those stores. The Indian and Argentine crops are reported below the average again this year, while our enormous yield of 1897 promises to be succeeded with a good if not an unusual crop in 1898. So, with the reserve wheat supply of the world largely in American hands, with France under normal conditions just able to feed herself, and the rest of Western Europe dependent for its daily bread on the New World-for Russia, in spite of her vast wheat fleids, is often at the mercy of the importer-it is difficult to imagine the "Powers" courting bread revolutions in place of bread riots for the sake of playing dogin-the-manger concerning territories as far

When England and America are coupled to gether as friends, for whom this "Concert" wants to make trouble, the situation becomes a trifle ridiculous. England herself is a food importer, so short of reserve supplies that her life depends on a great navy to keep open traffic to her food bases. Those bases, combined with ours, are also the granaries of the world. With both nations united, the armies of the Continent would be helpless in short order. The extra demand to feed troops would deplete the storehouses, and they could be replenished only from Anglo-Saxon granaries or from a few distant points like Argentina, which might easily be cut off by naval power. Guns and ships would be powerless without well-fed men behind them.

America has no notion of inviting any such contest. She raises vast quantities of wheat which she is glad to sell in Europe, and she desires European friendship. Neither is she seeking to run amuck of European interests in any

part of the world, or be a marplot in international relations. But when self-complacent Continental statesmen assume that the world is theirs, and that the United States must "keep her place," it is well to consider how little the "Powers" can afford to play the bully.

THE PARKS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Samuel Parsons, jr., formerly Superlatendent of Parks in this city, contributes an interesting and timely article to "The Outlook" on parks of the present city of New-York. New-Yorkers have good reason to be proud of their parks, which, in size and number, will other great cities. Indeed New-York was the be sent to "The Yale Alumni Weekly," Newfirst great modern city to break away from the artificial and formal conceptions concerning parks that obtained in the eighteenth century, and which saw in a tree trimmed and clipped to represent some fantastic figure the highest ideal of beauty. It was the great good fortune of the city to have as the creators of Central Park those admirable landscape artists, Messrs. Vaux and Olmsted And it was their good fortune to have what no previous designer of a park had had-a large area of virgin soil to work on. Their scheme of development was characterized by artistle unity and a sympathetic regard for rural effects, and the results of their expert knowledge and fine taste are not only seen in Central Park to-day, but have educated the public taste so that it demands a similar treatment so far as possible of all other parks. The total acreage of all the parks in the pres

ent city of New-York is 6,774.3. The park acreage of the Borough of Manhattan is about 1,200, and of the Borough of The Bronx about 4,000. Of this grand total of 5,200 acres in the two boroughs not less than 3,500 acres consist of highly cultivated park land. The total park acreage of the Borough of Brooklyn is 1,574.3. The Berough of Queens has as yet no parks worthy of the name; but this Borough can easily and cheaply establish a fine park system. and it will doubtless do so in the near future. The need of a park system has not yet been felt in the Borough of Richmond. Much of the island, in fact, is a natural park of rare beauty and charm. But now that it is a part of the metropolis, and is likely soon to have a large increase of population, it will be timely and wise to take steps in regard to an adequate system of park lands for that borough.

The total cost to the city of Central Park. whose area is about 700 acres, is estimated at \$15,000,000, and its value to-day as real estate is not less than \$200,000,000. From every point of view it is without doubt one of the best investments that the city ever made. Besides the smeller parks in the Borough of Manhattan-such as the Battery, Bowling Green, City Hall, Madison Square, Union Square, Tompkins Square and Washington Square-there added to the public domain between 1850 and 1881 Abingdon Square, Jackson Square, Morningside Park, Riverside Park, Mount Morris Square and Bryant Park. More recently other small parks have been acquired, among them Jeannette Park, Corlears Hook Park, Mulberry Bend Park and the following, which are not yet constructed: One along the East River from Eleventh to Fourteenth-st., one between Pitt and Sheriff sts. on Stanton-st., one at Hester and Norfolk sts., and one between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. along Ninth-ave. "The East River Park, at the foot of Eighty fourth-st." says Mr. Parsons, "has "also been enlarged by the acquisition of seven "acres of ground, which has been laid out in walks and lawns. In the upper part of the Island, during the same time, Fort Washington "Park was secured, extending from One-hun dred and seventy-first st. to One-hundred and-"eighty-fourth-st, and containing forty acres; also St. Nicholas, containing thirty acres, situ "ated between One-hundred-and-thirtleth and One-hundred and forty-first sts. Colonial Park "embraces fifteen acres, and hes between One hundred and forty fifth and One hundred and

nfty-nfth sts. east of Bradhurst-ave." We cannot here speak in detail of the magnfficent park system of the Borough of The Bronx, which, when fully developed, will give eties of trees hardly surpassed anywhere in the gence. "Beyond almost any parks in the world," says Mr. Parsons, "excepting perhaps | nese-made tailow candles" "the Boston parks, the control of the New-York "parks is exercised entirely in the interest of the general public and not in that of any elique or class. No one in New-York can force "into the purks railroads, trolley lines, race "courses, menageries, military shows, peddling or advertising schemes, baseball matches, or der the new charter this high ideal of management has been amply confirmed. Not only can the landscape architect of the Park Department veto any objectionable scheme, but an independent body, the Fine Arts Commission, has been created, with full power to protect the parks from all kinds of vandalism. And the method by which this expert Commission is chosen makes it all but certain that it will never fail below the high artistic ideal which has thus far animated the creators of our park

Rear-Admiral George Dewey. That has the

among them, suggest that the example set the Guard by Governor Morton when, listening to after-thought bad advice, in the last day of his term, he permitted the power of the Commander-in-Chief to be used to gratify the spite of ill-disciplined and unsoldierly officers toward an inspector-general who dared to criticise their faults, has borne lis | beacod natural fruit. Governor Morton himself now regrets that error, and has done what he could to repair it. The justice of General McLewee's criticism has been generally acknowledged, and it is believed that the high officers of the National Guard accept his standard of conduct, so there is reason to suppose that the occurrences at Camp Black will not be repeated.

The sound of distant firing off shore is a close rival to the sea serpent as a means of distinction for imaginative citizens of coast towns.

The Spaniards might endure a defeat of ordinary character as one of the fortunes of war, but what will they think of the destruction of their fleet and the subjugation of one of their principal colonies without the loss of a man? Such a battle shows that the Manila defences were ridiculously inferior; but the Spanish patriot must feel like asking what kind of a government it could be which defended an important port with fleet and forts which could not kill even a single man of the enemy.

The Brewery Association of Chicago has ad vanced the price of beer to \$5 a barrel, thus gracefully handing over to the consumer the patriotic privilege of paying the war tax

The propriety of naming war vessels after institutions of learning is not unanimously admitted, we believe, even by the students and graduates of the universities so honored. But

since two of the newly acquired auxiliary cruis- ALMOST A WAR IN ITALY. ers are to take their appointed parts in the National service as the Harvard and the Yale, the sons of Harvard and Yale evince the right spirit in bestowing testimonials of pride and appreciation upon their respective namesakes. Harvard's gift to the Harvard will be a set of colors, for which a sufficient sum of money may already have been provided, though we have seen no positive statement to that effect. The Yale now carries two Maxim rapid-fire guns, the gift of Yale, which will be suitably inscribed at the first opportunity. These guns cost a little more than \$5,000, and about half that amount has been quickly pledged. Additional subscriptions are solicited from graduates, and should

#### PERSONAL.

A brass tablet to the memory of the late Sir Frank Lockwood has been placed in Cloughton arish Church over the seat which he was in the habit of occupying. The tablet records the fact that Sir Frank occupied the place of Solicitor-General in Her Majesty's Government from Octo-ber, 1894, until August, 1895.

Sarel Eloff, President Krüger's nephew. isited England to give evidence at the Jameson trial, and after his return to the Transvani caused disturbance at Krügersdorp, and was reprimanded by his uncle for insulting the Queen, has now been appelnted first licutenant of one of the lohannesburg forts, with a salary of £90 a year and an allowance of 28, 60 per day for rations.

Miss Helen A. Butler, who has just died, was a cubile school teacher in Chicago for forty years. She was a mative of this city, and was a graduate of Mount Holyoke College. Miss Emma Teller, the daughter of Senator

feller, who was recently married, was a member of a Wellesley alumne club called the "Satur-day Afternoon Spinsters' Club." There were ten members, and Miss Teller is the ninth to renounce single blessedness. Miss Maude Stephens, who unveiled a monument

to the memory of Confederate privates in Craw-fordville, Ga., the other day, is the grandulece of Mexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Con-ederate States. Dr. Mavrogenis, said to be a hundred years old, who is now living in Greece with a sister ten

ears older than himself, is the last survivor of he men who fought in the Greek war of inde-A monument to King Albert of Saxony, who celebrated his seventieth birthday on April 23, will

we put up in his capital city, Dresden, It will be executed by the Berlin sculptor, Professor Max Saumbach, will be an equesirian statue, and will ost more than \$0,000. The French composer, Théodore Gouvy, has just

died at Leipzig, where he lived the greater part of his life He was seventy-six years old. His studies were begun in Paris, but were finished in Berlin, and the German influence was paramount in his productions. He wrote much chamber and planoforte music, and also several larger works for orchestra and chorus.

HYMN-IN THE TIME OF WAR AND TUMULTS

O Lord Almighty, Thou whose hands Despair and victory give; In whom, though tyrants tread their lands, The souls of nations live;

Thou wilt not turn Thy face away From there who work Thy will, But send Thy peace on hearts that pray, And guard Thy people still. Remember not the days of shame, The hands with rapine dyed. The wavering will the baser alm,

The brute material pride: Remember, Lord, the years of faith, The spirits humbly brave. The strength that died defying death, The love that loved the slave:

The race that strove to rule Thine earth With equal laws unbought; The bore for Truth the pangs of birth, And brake the bonds of Thought.

Remember how, since time began, Thy dark eternal mind brough lives of men that fear not man Is light for all mankind.

Thou wilt not turn Thy face away From those who work Thy will, But send Thy strength on hearts that pray For strength to serve Thee still. erry Newbolt, in Longman's Magazine.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

graph," "a tallow candle appears more in the way of a necessity than a luxury, but the Russian bluetackets who are enjoying shore leave just now from the Rossia and the Admiral Nakimoff appear the city parks second to none in the world in to find in assimilating candles of Chinese make as picture-sque beauty and magnificence. Nor is much gusto as an English child would have in eatthere space to do more than refer to the fine ling a sugar-stick. The other day a party of staipark system of Brooklyn, with its noble Pros- wart Muscovite blue nekets were to be seen going peet Park vying with Central Park in extent | along Queen's Hoad, and the avidity with which they polished off joss candles was a sight for the gods. Some of the men, who were evidently petty officers, elected to dine off candles as thick as one's country. The parks of the metropolis are arm-regular No 1 joss pidgin arrangements-and among its most precious possessions, and, best streams of grease trickled from the corners of each of all, they have been managed with intelli- man's mouth. British and American Jacks like their beer and rum, but they draw the line at Chi-

> Effe-Uncle John, are you an authority upon the inguinge of flower."
> Uncle John-What do you trean-the language multived by the woman who receives them or by he poor devil who has to pay the bill?—(Boston

The 48th anniversary of the discovery of Trinldad by Columbus, which will occur on July 31, will be commemorated by the issue of a special postage "any game that tends to collect crowds." I'n- stamp. Sir Hubert Jerningham, the Governor of Trinidad, submitted the scheme to Mr. Chamber-lain, who has approved the proposed special issue of 500,000 two-penny stamps, which are to be sold to the public. After they have been thus di of, a two-penny stamp of the ordinary Trintlad pattern will be issued.

> A Good Job Coming -Jeweller-How was your boy A Good Job Coming - Jeweiler - How a your boy pleased with the watch I sold you? Fond Father - Very well, sir. He isn't ready to have it put together yet; but be patient. Uli send him around with it in a day or two - Jeweilers' Weekly. At the Paris meeting of the International Medical

Congress, to be held presently, a treatise will be read composed by Emperor Menelek of Abyssinta on "Smallpox and Preventive Vaccination" as it has been practised in that country for two centuries. The discourse may bring forward the claims of some Abyssinian Jenner, littlerto unleard of, pointing the moral that there is no new thing under olunteers at Camp Black, and lack of discipline | the sun, and never has been, even the English doctor's boyine lymph being but a plagfary and weak author of medical tractates may be more interesting to Abyssinians than to Western doctors, but to both it is a not-worthy incident, and native or alien inattentive to his postulous opusculum is first to be pitied and after that neither endured nor em-

> United by Cable.-He wanted to ask her to be his ownest own, but the conventional words he had studied up so carefully failed him. She guessed his purpose, but saw no chance to help him out. "Did you read about the Manula cable?" he asked. "Yes," she said. "It's cut."

There was a long silence.
"What do they do with cables that are cut?" she

ice 'em." he answered. gave him a timid sidelong glance

He woke up.
"Let's get spliced!" he hastily cried.
"Let's," she gently answered.
And the ordeal which had worried him for many
seks was suddenly forgotten.—(Cleveland, Plain

The wife of Maximo Gomez was Miss Pink Martin, of Nail's Creek, Tenn. Her widowed mother went to liavana after the war because her brother was in business there.

"I haven't seen you for ages," said Mr. Gladstone on meeting Lord Houghton, adding, "I lead the life of a dog," "Yes, of a St. Bernard, the savior of men," re-plied Lord Houghton.—(Youth's Companion. The appearance of black-robed apparitions in

Bellevue Hospital is a tolerably clear sign that the nurses there are overworked, and that tonics and shorter hours should be given them. If that does ot clean out the spook visitors it will be time for the doctors to claborate some formula of exorcism powerful enough to drive them forth, even if they have to fall back on the bell, book and candle of tried efficacy in such emergencies, no ghost yet appearing in history having been able to stand up against the combination

laws favoring negro immigration.

MANY SLAIN IN BREAD RIOTS.

STREETS OF MILAN BARRICADED AND HOUSES SACKED.

> ALL THE WORKMEN OF THE CITY HAVE STRUCK-MOB VIOLENCE IN FLORENCE AND LEG-HORN-MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN ALL TUSCANY.

Rome, May 7.- There were serious bread riots at Milan to-day, resulting in the proclamation of martial law. Thousands of workmen barricaded the streets with overturned horsecars to prevent the departure of the Reserves, who have been called out for active duty owing to the many recent disturbances. There were say.

### HAVOC AND BLOODSHED,

rioters. Three citizens were killed and several

were wounded. As this dispatch was being sent

from Milan the troops were in possession of the

Later-Dispatches from Milan report that this morning's rioting was most serious at the Palazzo Saporiti, in the Corso Venezia, and that several houses in the Porta Venezia were sacked. Barricades were constructed in the Via Torino and elsewhere. A number of rioters were killed or wounded.

All the workmen in the city have struck The editors of the Republican fournal "Italia del Popolo" have been arrested, in consequence of the publication of an inflammatory article.

### POLITICS IN IT.

The general situation here is regarded as being distinctly grave. It now seems to be clearly demonstrated that politics is mixed up in the disturbances which have occurred in various parts of the kingdom, owing to the high price of bread, and the Clerical party is believed to be fomenting the disorder. A royal decree, issued to-day, proclaimed martial law throughout Tuscany, one of the most fertile and best cultivated parts of Italy.

### IN FLORENCE AND LEGHORN.

There was a renewal of serious rioting at Florence, the capital of Tuscany, last night, and there were further disturbances at Leghorn, capital of the province of that name, situated on the Mediterranean, about fifty miles from Florence. At both places a number of rloters were killed or wounded by the troops detailed

#### SOLDIERS WOUNDED, TOO.

Milan, May 7, midnight .- To-day's riots had all the appearance of a general rising. The troops destroyed all the barricades. Several soldiers were wounded so severely that it was necessary to remove them to the hospital. The report that a number of rioters were killed or wounded in confirmed. Strong reinforcements of troops have

# CHINA SETTLES WITH JAPAN.

WAY CLEAR FOR BRITISH OCCUPATION OF WEI-HAI-WEL

London, May 7.-The representatives of China

paid the representatives of Japan over £11,000-000 at the Bank of England at noon to-day, this being the balance of the war indemnity.

The Japanese troops will forthwith evacuate Wei-Hai-Wei. The date of the British occupa-"To most people," says "The Hong Kong Tele- tion of Wel-Hai-Wel is not yet settled.

## SIX LOST FROM THE MAITLAND.

CASTLE, GOES ASHORE AT BROKEN BAY.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 7.-The British steamer Maitland, Captain Anderson, from Sydney for Newcastle, is ashore at Broken Bay. Six of her pas-

The Mattland belongs to the Newcastle & Hunter River Steamship Company (Limited), of Sydney, N. S. W. She was built at Dumbarton in 1870, is over 231 feet long, has 27 feet beam, is 19.5 feet deep and has 250 horse-power.

## WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS.

STORIES WHICH WOULD BE INTERESTING D ONLY THEY WERE TRUE.

Admiral Dewey's report put an end to the dispatches from Formosa and Singapore, which an-nounced under the guise of news what was made known four or five days before the receipt of the messages. Its publication will be a relief to the people in more ways than one, for in addition to dispelling any anxiety which may have been felt for the Admiral's safety, it removes the possibility of publishing reports of heavy loss of life among our own troops, and insinuations that the authorities at Washington feared to give an account of the battle to the public.

Unless the newspapers which have been active in setting these rumors affoat have learned a lesson, there is no reason to expect anything better for the ments of the Army and Navy are guarded only serves as a ground for guesses occasionally stated in headlines as facts. The location of the Cape Verd fleet is unknown, but it is said that the President and naval officers expect a sea fight to take place off San Juan to-day. According to other papers. Admiral Sampson's object is to capture Porto Rico, and to engage the Spanish squadron

When the troops will start from Tampa for Cubs is still the subject of much discussion. It was confidently predicted several days ago that the army of invasion would start on May 4. Since that time each day has been the one, and each day has seen the soldiers still at Tampa. It is now as-serted that no move against Cuba will be made

An official statement has been made in Rome, in denial of a report that the Pope had advised the Queen Regent to ask the Powers to intervene. The Pope also denies that he had promised his aid and that of the Powers in putting an honorable end to

The dark-skinned man who always hangs around a powder mill just before it is blown up, who is hard at work cutting mine wires in the Lower Bay. and who occasionally gets executed as a spy, has appeared at Greenpoint, Long Island. He and a companion were seen taking photographs, and are of startling interest will come from Green-

Madrid and Havana still hold the distinction of

point in a few days.

being able to send out more misleading dispatches than all other cities combined. Rumors in Gibraiter at once led to a cable dispatch from Madrid that the Cape Verd fleet had met Sampson's squadron in the Atlantic, and that the battle resulted disastrously for Admiral Sampson's fleet. Another message from Madrid gave an account of fights with the insurgent forces in Cuba. "Spanish arms" were, of course, victorious. Blanco calmly announces that he repulsed two at tempts to land troops on the coast, and a Havant paper has at last found out the real cause of the war. It says that colored people are ill-treated in the United States, and that the scheme of a negro republic having been a failure in Liberia, many political men urge the annexation of Cuba with